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WEEKLY ALMANAC.

AUGUST, 1839.	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES.			
15 Thursday,	5 17	6 43		For August, 1839.		
16 Friday,	5 18	6 42		h.	m.	n.
17 Saturday,	5 19	6 41	Last	2	4	30 morn.
18 Sunday,	5 20	6 40	New	9	4	7 morn.
19 Monday,	5 21	6 39	First	17	3	26 morn.
20 Tuesday,	5 22	6 38	Full	24	4	26 even.
21 Wednesday	5 24	6 36	Last	31	9	37 morn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUNSET.

Sunset! thy splendor is flung o'er the sea,
Thou art waving in beauty o'er forest and lea,
And thy sad clouds are floating o'er ocean's far round,
Like the beautiful shores of the dim spirit-land.

When thy banner of light o'er the earth is unfurled,
Thou seem'st like the herald of rest to the world;
Thou shedd'st a smile o'er cottage and hall,
Thou art link'd with the thoughts that are dearest to all.

The exile, afar from the land he loves best,
Will linger to watch thee on waves of the west;
Loved forms are seen beyond the white foam—
To his heart thou are bringing a vision of home.

The Indian, all free on the dark forest sod,
The wide earth his altar and nature his God,
Sees the heaven of the dead in the vistas of gold,
And peoples the plains with the warriors of old.

Sunset of summer! ah, thine is the hour
When the deepest and holiest feelings have power;
If a glimpsing of heaven on earth shows any ray,
That gleam is before us when gazing on thee!

THE GRAVE OF FRANKLIN.

No chiselled urn is reared for thee,
No sculptured scroll marks its page,
To tell the children of the free,
Where rests the patriot and the sage.

Far in the city of the dead,
A corner holds thy sacred clay,
And pilgrim feet, by reverence led,
Have worn a path that marks the way.

There round the lone and simple grave,
Encroachment on its marble gray,
Wild plaintain weeds and tall grass wave
And sunbeams pour their obsolete ray.

Level with earth thy lettered stone,
And hidden oft by winter's snow,
Its modest record tells alone
Whose dust it is that sleeps below.

That name's enough—that honored name
No aid from eulogy requires;
'Tis blended with thy country's fame,
And flashes round her lightning spires.

From the London Court Gazette.

CHOOSING A HUSBAND.

"Caroline, you are twenty one.'

"I know it full well, and I assure you no one regrets it more than myself, but really I cannot help laughing at the idea of marrying Sir Thomas Lupton.'

'And why,' said Lady Montagu, gravely—'He is a man of good family and excellent estates—highly connected; his mother is the daughter of a duke, and he is a member of Parliament for the Borough of Dunderton."

'Yes, and he sent the Dunderton Journal containing his election speech with an account of how he was chaired, feasted and flattered on that occasion, showing that Sir Thomas, whatever he may be here, is at least a great man in Dunderton. Nay, nay,' added the laughing girl, throwing back her jet black eyes, 'Pray, my dear mamma, turn to the tablets again.

'Well there is young Flowerdale.'

'A poet, and a man of sentiment, writes pastorals and told me the other day with a simper that our grandmothers showed exquisite taste in being painted as shepherdesses. The man may marry his grandmother as he lists.'

'Caroline, Caroline, pray be serious, Lord Flowerdale, I am convinced, loves you.'

'The tablets! the tablets! my dear mamma, I so long to hear the rest of the list.'

'The next then, is Captain Bolton, of the Guards, prospective heir to a marquisate, and it is said has broken the hearts of several young ladies already.'

'So, indeed, it is, but until I hear some well authenticated fact of death having so occurred, such as the verdict of a coroner's inquest, 'died by visitation of Captain,' or the certificate of two respectable physicians; 'on soul and conscience,' I'll never believe it.

'Well really, now, I always imagined that the Captain was a favorite of yours.—I'm sure at Lady Vernons' rout—'

'He talked to me of nothing but his uniform and during the rest of the evening stood in lordly silence in a conspicuous part of the room, with his lip curled a la Byron, and in the attitude of Napoleon storming a bridge.—Pshaw! I thought that even you had seen that man was a fool. But who is next on the list?'

'Mr. Dodridge, nephew, you know to the bishop of———, and a rising man in the church. He took high honours at Oxford, and is besides, an excellent worthy young man.'

'Good, perhaps, but prosy. Moreover, mamma, he wears spectacles and a white neckcloth, things, to which I have an unconquerable aversion. However, he is a very, 'excellent, worthy young man,' as you so justly observe, and is admirably qualified to be a "friend to the family." But are these all?

'These is yet one more,' said Lady Montagu, mournfully, "Sir Roger Templeton."

'A dear, good old soul, a second Sir Toby Belch, but unfortunately, equally dissipated. He would make an excellent uncle. I don't dislike dissipated uncles myself; but a nearer relation to such people is bad.—But can you really wish me,' said Caroline, more seriously while her dark eyes brightened with sudden feeling, 'can you really wish your daughter to marry an old and dissipated man like Sir Roger Templeton?'

'Neither so very old nor so very dissipated either,' replied Lady Montagu, petulantly. 'He was a great friend of your father's although a much younger man than he. His habits are those of the old school, but he is one of the wealthiest men in the House of Commons, where he has represented the county of ———, for many years.'

'And is a good countryman, a spirited agriculturist, and an enlightened member of the committee on turnpike roads. My dear mamma, I know all his good qualities as well as a few of his bad ones, so be assured I do not reject him ignorantly. But you have concluded your list, now pray lend me the tablets and you shall hear mine.'

Caroline Montagu took up the pencil, and with a hand as white as the ivory tablets which she held, rapidly traced a name upon them, then handed it to her mother as if hesitating.

'Well, Caroline, proceed.'

'The first then is Edward Hastings.'

'Mr. Edward Hastings,' cried the servant, throwing open the door, and the gentleman, as if by magic, stood before them.'

Lady Montagu drew herself upon her cushioned chair, and put the tips of her jewelled fingers into Hastings' hand, while Caroline, with a face covered with blushes, permitted him to seat himself beside her on a sofa, while her eyes glanced restlessly towards her mother, whose look was surprised and formal.

'Now I know not,' said Hastings, 'if you ought to condole with me for my bereavement, having lost a cousin, as the Scotch say, three times removed, or congratulate me on the acquisition of his estate.'

Caroline turned quickly round to Hastings, and Lady Montagu's looks relaxed.

'May I ask, said her Ladyship, after a moment's pause, who this cousin is?'

'Sir John Hastings, of Hartburst Moor.'

'What! Hartburst Moor, of——shire?"

'The very same; and I assure you a fortune was never more unexpectedly acquired, or conferred upon one that stood in greater need of it, than the now present worthy Baronet of that name.'

'I assure you, Mr. Hastings—Sir Edward I mean,' said Lady Montagu, with a face all smiles and sunshine. "I sincerely rejoice at your good fortune, and so I am sure, does Caroline; "but," continued her ladyship, rising and looking at her watch, 'I hope you will excuse me at present; as I have an engagement at——'

'Certainly,' cried Hastings, 'I hope you will not remain a single moment on my account.'

Lady Montagu had almost reached the door, when suddenly turning round, she exclaimed, 'Oh! I forgot the tablets.'

'Mamma,' said Caroline, with an arch look, as she still held them in her hand, 'do you know I think they are turned.'

'Give them to me, foolish girl.'

'Nay, let me keep them; they contain a list I much wish to preserve.'

'Caroline you are detaining me,' said Lady Montagu, as she took the tablets and left the room.

'You look graver now,' said Hastings, observing a shade on the brow of the fair girl by his side. In sooth it is not fair to banish your smiles at a time like this.'

'I cannot choose but be so, for I have had a lecture this morning on the choice of a husband; a grave subject you must allow.'

'And I heard a name as I entered the room,' said Hastings, passing his arm round the waist of the blushing girl, 'had you the boldness, my Caroline, to——

'Break the ice, but not quite thaw it—that has been done by your cousin, three times removed!'

TRUE NOBILITY OF LABOUR.

By the way, a noble essay.

How many natural ties are there between even the noblest scenes of labor and the holiest affections of humanity?—In this view the employments of mere muscular strength is ennobled. There is a central point in every man's life, around which all his toils and cares revolve. It is that spot which is consecrated by the names of wife, and children, and home. A sacred, an almost incomprehensible influence from that spot which like no other on earth, steals into the breast of the virtuous laboring man, and strengthens every weary step of his toil; every blow that is struck in the workshop and the field, finds an echo in that holy shrine of his affections. If he who fights to protect his home, rises to heroic virtue, no less may he who labors his life long, to provide for that home. Peace be within those domestic walls, and prosperity beneath those humble roofs! But should it ever be otherwise, should the time ever come when the invader's step approaches to touch those sacred thresholds, I see in the labors that are taken for them, that wounds will be taken for them too; I see in every honest workman around me, a hero.

So material do I deem this point—the true nobility of labor I mean—that I would dwell upon it a moment longer, and in a larger view. Why, then in the great scale of things, is labor ordained for us? Easily, had it so pleased the great ordainer, might it have been dispensed with. The world itself might have been a mighty machinery for the production of all that man wants. The motion of the globe upon its axis, might have been the power to move that world of machinery. Ten thousand wheels within wheels might have been at work; ten thousand processes, more curious and complicated than any man can devise, might have been going forward without man's aid.—houses might have risen like an exhalation,

with the sound
Of dulcet symphonies and voices sweet,
Built like a temple;

gorgeous festivities might have been gleaned to them, and soft couches and luxurious banquets spread, by hands unseen and man clothed with nature's weaving, richer than imperial purple, might have been sent to support himself in these Elysian palaces.—"Fair scene!" I imagine you are saying, "fortunate for us, had it been the scene ordained for human life!" But where then, tell me, had been human energy, perseverance, patience, virtue, heroism? Cut off with one below from the world; and mankind had sunk to a crowd, nay, far beneath a crowd of Asiatic voluptuaries. No, it had not been fortunate. Better that the earth be given to man as a dark mass, whereon to labor. Better that rude and unsightly materials be provided in the ore beds and forest, for him to fashion into splendor and beauty. Better, I say, not because of that splendor and beauty, but because the act of creating them is better than the things themselves; because exertion is nobler than enjoyment; because the laborer is greater than and more worthy of honor than the idler. I call upon those whom I address, to stand up for that nobility of labor. It is heaven's great ordinance for human improvement. Let not that great ordinance be broken down. What do I say? It is broken down; and it has been broken down for ages. Let it then be built up again; here if any where, on these shores of a new world, of a new civilization. But how, I may be asked, is it broken down? Do not men toil, it may be said? They do indeed toil, but they too generally do it because they must. Many submit to it as, in some sort, a degrading necessity; and they desire nothing so much on earth as escape from it.

They fulfil the great law of labor in the letter, but break it in spirit; fulfil it with the muscle and break it with the mind.—To some field of labor, mental or manual, every Idler should fasten as a chosen and coveted theatre of improvement. But so is he not impelled to do under the teachings of our imperfect civilization; on the contrary, he sits down, fold his hands and blesses himself in his idleness. This way of thinking is the heritage of the absurd and unjust feudal system, under which serfs labored, and gentlemen spent their lives in fighting and feasting. It is time that this opprobrium of toil were done away.—Ashamed to toil art thou? Ashamed of thy dingy work shop and dusty labor field; of thy hard hand, scarred with service more honorable than war; of thy soiled and weather stained garment, on which mother nature has embodied, amidst sun and rain, midst fire and steam, her own heraldric honors? Ashamed of those tokens and titles, and envious of the flaunting robes of imbecile idleness and vanity?

It is treason to nature; it is impiety to heaven; it is breaking heaven's great ordinance. Toil, I repeat it—toil, either of the brain, of the heart, or of the hand, is the only true manhood, the only true nobility.

From the Baltimore Gem.

SELF EDUCATION.

It is well known that some of the most learned men the world ever saw, commenced life oppressed by poverty, and every source of knowledge apparently beyond their reach; yet, by perseverance and industry, they surmounted every difficulty and removed every obstacle, till at length they blazed forth upon the world and men saw with wonder those who seemed marked by fate to languish in obscurity, had reached the pinnacle of fame, and were looked up to with reverence by those who once were considered their superiors. We need not cite any particular instances; they are so numerous as to be familiar to all, and there are few persons who cannot point out among their own acquaintance, at least one who is a 'self taught man,' and has by zealous application, arrived to a high degree of excellence in the pursuit to which he had devoted his energies.

But how few are there who seem inclined to follow the example thus set! They look on and admire; they feel a pleasure in witnessing the progress of their friend, and are proud to claim him as their acquaintance, but they never dream that they too might become educated and acquire the stores of knowledge which has rendered him a better and happier man. There is no station in life in this country, where a man cannot spare a few hours each day for study, and there is no business in which that man cannot improve himself by devoting his leisure hours to the improvement of his mind. The knowledge he gains may not directly have any connection with his particular calling in life; but the acquirement of that knowledge will lead him to reflection and that to improvement in business.

'But,' it may be said, 'a journeyman mechanic is too old to go to school, and even if he is not, he is too much fatigued after work, to bother his brains with study. To this we answer, that no one is too old to learn; for if his life were lengthened out to centuries, he would at the last hour of his life have something to learn; and as to a mechanic being "too tired after work to bother his brains with study," we fear that he who would seriously urge this objection, would be apt to bother his brains with something worse. If, instead of spending his leisure hours in a tavern, or idly lounging about the street, a man were to devote that time to the perusal of useful books, he would return to his labors in the morning more refreshed and better contented, than if he had the evening before revelled in the pleasures of dissipation, or enervated his mind by listlessly lounging about a corner.

A Journeyman Printer.—Much has been said and sung about the characteristics of "tramping Journeyman Printers," and the extraordinary vicissitudes which mark the progress of that most intelligent, though thriftless, race of mortals; but we believe the following extract of a letter, received from an old acquaintance of one of the Editors of the Courier, indicates a *versatility* of accomplishments rarely equalled in these days:

"————24th June, 1839.

"Look at the signature of this, and you will remember the person who addresses you. I met your brother, who is settled here, about half an hour ago, and was informed by him that————will start to your place in half an hour. I have, of course, no time to say much. I am here by *chance*—met your brother by *chance*—and had a host of reminiscences awakened in my mind in a moment. Since I saw you last, I have experienced all the vicissitudes of fortune—at one moment a *Colonel* of Texian cavalry—the next a *prisoner* among the Camanches; at another, *lieutenant* aboard a Texian sloop of war—the next *prisoner* among the Mexicans of Matamoras—*finally* a typo in——, *under the weather!* Can I serve you at Tarre Haute, or can *you serve me?* If you have forgotten my qualifications, here they are: A practical printer—an experienced stenographer—a good English writer—a perfect French scholar, vocalist, and player on the Spanish guitar. If I can be of no use to *you*, write and say whether I can get a *school* in your neighborhood."

When we last saw the writer of the above, in 1834, he was acting in the capacity of a Reporter in Congress, and the next time we heard of him was through an *obituary notice* in a New Orleans paper, detailing the circumstances of his sudden *death!* Our readers may therefore imagine our surprise on receiving the *post mortem* evidence of remembrance from a gentleman whom the newspapers, 10 or 12 months since, had consigned to mother earth!

If the services of a gentleman, so gifted, can be profitably employed by any of our cotemporaries, we shall cheerfully communicate to them his address; for, we regret to say, we have no room for him in our own establishment.—*Wabash Courier.*

Horrible Combination.—It is stated in a western paper that Miss Clorinda Clout teaches a school at Shirt-Tail Bend.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

Reminiscence of 1776.—The recent anniversary celebration reminds us of an incident of our revolutionary history worthy of a place among the cherished recollections of 1776. It was related to us by a veteran, some years since gathered to his fathers, and so far as we know has never been published.

It is well known that there existed a great diversity of opinion among the members of the revolutionary Congress as to a declaration of independence of Great Britain. Some were opposed altogether to a separation from the mother country, although not less patriotic or less resolute than others in their opposition to her attempts against the rights of the colonies.—Others thought that such a declaration would be premature, and that the cause would be injured by so early an announcement. These were points of difference to be expected, yet on all hands consistent with unquestioned and paramount devotion to the great cause of American liberty.—The greater number, however, were decidedly in favor of an immediate proclamation to the world of the position which this republic would thenceforth occupy among the nations. Still it was a measure not to be carried by a mere majority; for the act, in the view alike of friends and enemies, would fail of the decisive character which it was so greatly desirable it should bear.

A few weeks previous to the date of the important event, Samuel and John Adams were walking in the State-house yard, then often trod with anxious steps, by men who felt that they acted for generations to come, as well as for their own, and while deliberating upon the course most likely to secure unanimity, they agreed upon a plan which would accomplish the end so far as an impression upon the public at home and abroad was concerned. After consultation with some of the members, who were apprised of the bearing of the proposition, a resolution was introduced by Mr. S. Adams, by which it was provided that acts of Congress of an important public character and designed to be promulgated to the world in the shape of documents, should receive the signature of all the members, thus giving to each great measure the weight of the whole body, although not having received a full concurrence of votes, in the Congressional adoption. This resolution was embraced without objection; and if the signatures in such cases were understood as official, and, without any declaration of private opinion as to their faithful execution, the most severe moralist can find nothing in it to condemn. To this preliminary arrangement are we indebted for the universal pledging of "lives, fortunes and sacred honor" by the entire delegation.

The above facts, if correctly stated, (and we have been informed that John Adams gave his testimoney to their reality, a short time before his death,) will explain the confident and express contradictions of the genuineness of the Declaration of Independence, which were made in London when the act was first announced in that city.—It was publicly asserted at Lloyd's Coffee House, on the authority of letters from members of Congress, that many of the latter were averse to the idea of separation, and determined not to yield their sanction to such a proposition.

A Roarer.—The Detroit Post tells a story of a woman, at Pontiac, worth abbreviating. Her husband had contracted a debt, the amount of which exceeded his pecuniary abilities to meet, and was greeted with the *dernier resort* of certain professional gentlemen, in the form of "you are hereby commanded," &c. The wife indignant, at so unceremonious a visitation, commenced first belaboring her spouse for contracting the obligation, and succeeded in ejecting him from the premises. She then attacked the constable, who, alarmed at her *feats of arms*, had succeeded in obtaining the aid of four or five others to assist him in the discharge of his duties. She, however, nothing daunted by numbers, attacked them right and left, and finally succeeded, after giving them a sound drubbing, in standing as the undisputed possessor of the field.—Such a wife would be an invaluable acquisition to scores of husbands in this city similarly situated with hers.—*N. Y. Star.*

Retort.—Some years ago, Roger M. Sherman, and Perry Smith, of Rhode Island were opposed to each other as advocates in an important case before a court of justice. Smith opened the case with a violent and foolish tirade against Sherman's political character. Sherman rose very composedly and remarked—"I shall not discuss politics with Mr. Smith before this court, but I am perfectly willing to argue questions of law, to chop logic, or even to split hairs with him." "Split *that* then," said Smith, at the same time pulling a short rough looking hair from his own head, and handing it over towards Sherman. "May it please the honorable court," retorted Sherman as quick as lighting, "I din't say *bristles.*"

From the National Intelligencer.

THE CHARACTER OF WASHINGTON.

The beautiful effusion which the reader will find below, is the production of the classic and classic mind of the late venerable and distinguished Senator from Rhode Island, Mr. Robbins, and was occasioned by the following circumstance: During the Session of 1837–8, Mr. Webster entertained a large party of friends at dinner; among these, the venerable Senator we have named. The evening passed off with much hilarity, enlivened with wit and sentiment; but during the greater part of the time, Mr. Robbins maintained that grave but placid silence which was his habit. While thus apparently abstracted, some one suddenly called on him for a toast, which call was seconded by the company. He rose, and in his surprise asked if they were serious in making such a demand of so old a man; and being assured that they were, he said that if they would suspend their hilarity for a few moments, he would give them a toast and preface it with a few observations. Having thus secured a breathless stillness, he went on to remark that they were then on the verge of the 22d of February, the anniversary of the birth of the great patriot and statesman of our country, whom all delighted to remember and to honor; and he hoped he might be allowed the privilege of an aged man to recur for a few moments to past events connected with his character and history. He then proceeded, and delivered in the most happy and impressive manner the beautiful speech which now graces our columns. The whole company were electrified by his patriotic enthusiasm; and one of the guests, before they separated, begged that he would take the trouble to put on paper what he had so happily expressed, and furnish a copy for publication. Mr. R. obligingly complied with this request on the following day, but by some accident the manuscript got mislaid, and eluded all search for it until a few days ago, when it was unexpectedly recovered, and is now presented to our readers:

On the near approach of that calendar day which gave birth to Washington, I feel rekindling within me some of those emotions always connected with the recollection of that hallowed name. Permit me to indulge them, on this occasion, for a moment, in a few remarks, as preliminary to a sentiment which I shall beg leave to propose.

I consider it as one of the consolations of my age that I am old enough and fortunate enough to have seen that wonderful man. This happiness is still common to so many yet among the living, that less is thought of it now than will be in after times; but it is no less a happiness to me on that account.

While a boy at school, I saw him for the first time; it was when he was passing through New England to take the command-in-chief of the American armies at Cambridge. Never shall I forget the impression his imposing presence then made upon my young imagination: so superior did he seem to me to all that I had seen or imagined of the human form for striking effect. I remember with what delight, in my after studies, I came to the line in Virgil that expressed all the enthusiasm of my own feelings, as inspired by that presence, and which I could not often enough repeat:

"Credo equidem, nec vana fides, genus esse deorum."

I saw him again at his interview with Rochambeau, when they met to settle the plan of combined operations between the French fleet and the American armies, against the British on the Chesapeake; and then I saw the immense crowd drawn together from all the neighboring towns, to get, if possible, one look at the man who had throned himself in every heart. Not one of that immense crowd doubted the final triumph of his country in her arduous conflict; for every one saw, or thought he saw, in Washington, her guardian angel, commissioned by Heaven to insure to her that triumph. Nil desperandum was the motto with every one,

"Nil desperandum, Teucro duce, auspice Teucro."

In after life, when the judgment corrects the extravagance of early impressions, I saw him on several occasions, but saw nothing at either to admonish me of any extravagance in my early impressions. The impression was still the same; I had the same overpowering sense of being in the presence of some superior being.

It is indeed remarkable, and I believe unique in the history of men, that Washington made the same impression upon all minds, at all places, and at once. When his fame first broke upon the world, it spread at once over the whole world. By the consent of mankind—by the universal sentiment—he was placed at the head of the human species; above all envy, because above all emulation: for no one then pretended, or has pretended to be—at least who has been allowed to be—the co-rival of Washington in fame.

When the great Frederick of Prussia sent his portrait to Washington, with this inscription upon it: "From the oldest General in Europe to the greatest General in the world," he did but echo the sentiment of all the chivalry of Europe. Nor was the sentiment confined to Europe, nor to the bounds of civilization: for the Arab of the Desert talked of Washington in his tent; his name wandered with the wandering Scythian, and was cherished by him as a household word in all his migrations. No clime was so barbarous as to be a stranger to the name; but every where, and by all men, that name was placed at the same point of elevation, and above compeer. As it was in the beginning, so it is now; of the future we cannot speak with certainty. Some future age, in the endless revolutions of time, may produce another Washington; but the greater probability is that he is destined to remain forever, as he now is, the Phenix of human kind.

What a possession to his country is such a fame! Such a

"Clarum et venerabile nomen
"Gentibus:"

To all his countrymen it gives, and forever will give, a passport to respect wherever they go, to whatever part of the globe; for his country is in every other identified with that fame.

What, then, is incumbent upon us, his countrymen? Why, to be such a People as shall be worthy of such a fame—a People of whom it shall be said, "No wonder such a People have produced such a man as Washington." I give you therefore, this sentiment:

The memory of Washington: May his countrymen prove themselves a People worthy of his fame.

NEW ORLEANS MINT.

New Orleans, June 13.

Thomas Slidell, Esq. the United States District Attorney, left the city on Friday last for Washington, carrying with him the record of an investigation which has been going on, night and day, for more than a month, at the mint, during which many curious facts came to light. Mr. Slidell conducted the investigation on the part of the Government, Judge Woodruff and William D. Boyle, Esq., on the part of the superintendent and his party, and Jacob Barker, Esq. on the part of some of the other officers.

We understand that there was much sharp shooting between the counsel as well as the parties for whom they appeared. The circumstances elicited in this investigation are of a nature impeaching the characters of most of the officers in the mint, for honesty, veracity, and fitness for their stations. We do not know what disposition will be made by the Government of the proofs which Mr. Slidell takes with him to Washington, but we are persuaded that their publication would convince the People that the corruption and ignorance which distinguish the administration of public affairs in other places are equally prevalent in this city. Henry A. Wise, look to this.—*Bee.*

Anecdote of the Revolution.—At the celebration of the 4th at Hardford, the following toast was given:

By the Hon. Joseph Trumbull. A Delegate in Congress from Connecticut, after having signed his name to the Declaration of Independence said to one of his companions; If we are defeated in our struggle for independence, this *day's work* will make *bad work* for me. I have held a commission in the rebel army; I have written for the rebel newspapers; I am the son in law of a rebel Governor; and now I have affixed my name to this rebel Declaration. My sins are therefore too great to be pardoned by our royal master, and I must then be hanged.

The other gentleman answered: I believe my case is not so desperate, for I have had no connection with the army; nor can it be proved that heretofore I have written, or done any thing very obnoxious to the mother country.

The immediate and prompt reply was, "Then, sir, *you deserve to be hanged.*"

Sunday School Celebration.—About 12,000 Sunday School Scholars were gathered together on the 4th ult. at Staten Island, N. York, under the charge of two hundred teachers. It is said by those witnessing this sea of infantile heads that it was one of the most imposing and delightful scenes imaginable. Not an accident happened to mar the festivity of the occasion. The Governor of the State was present and made an extemporaneous address. To accommodate this Lilliputian army, the following provisions had been made:

4 Steamboats,
9 Towboats, averaging 400 tons each.
2,300 lbs. of corned beef, boiled.
200 neat's tongues.
6 pigs roasted whole.
2,300 loaves of bread.
20 bbls. of sugar and butter crackers.
40 hhds. of pure water.

One half of Eastport, (Maine) destroyed by fire.—A fire broke out on the 6th at this place, and destroyed one half of the property of the town, comprising more than *forty one* places of public business.

Nothing remains of what was yesterday the centre, and in fact nearly the circumference of the business part of the town, but a heap of ruins, above which rise the blackened chimnies of the burnt buildings, and over which the smoke rests like a pall, as if to hide the hideous mass beneath. Since writing the above, an estimate has been made of the property destroyed, which is put at $240,000 of which $80,000 are supposed to be insured.—*Eastport Sentinel.*

Noble Liberality.—The inhabitants of St. John's, N. Brunswick, have transmitted to Eastport, Maine, $1,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the late disastrous fire in that place. Such a donation from a town no larger than St. John's would have been liberal under any circumstances; but, when we take into view the semi-hostile relations which so recently existed between the two People, (New Brunswick and Maine) and the unsettled controversy still remaining, we confess there is something in this act of the citizens of St. John's which strikes us as truly magnanimous.—*Journal of Commerce.*

A Girl's Revenge.—The Louisville (Ky.) Journal says, a little boy, 16 years of age, near Aix la Chapelle, Miss. recently slapped his little sister, aged about 12 years, for some trifling misdemeanor, when she instantly grasped a knife and plunged it to his heart.

"Rational Amusement."—We learn from a Western paper that a Hog Race, for a purse of twenty dollars, came off at West Union, Ohio, on the 29th ult. There were five entrances for the purse and the coursers had been in training for several weeks. One of the Smiths (not John) was the fortunate backer of the winning "nag."

POLITICAL.

From the Richmond Whig.

ORIGIN OF THE WHIG PARTY.

In his reply to an invitation to a public dinner at Louisville, Kentucky, which he declined, Gov. Tyler thus speaks of the origin and principles of the Whig party, and the objects for which it is contending. We cordially concur with him in the opinion, that "union and co-operation will inevitably lead to triumph;" since our adversaries are compelled to acknowledge themselves in a minority, and build their hopes of success entirely upon the anticipation of Whig dissensions. Gov. T. says:

"The Whig party had its origin, and finds its cement in the patriotic desire to arrest and correct the errors, on cardinal points of public policy, of the late and present administrations, involving in their consequences the fate of our free institutions. While differences of opinions may exist among its members on certain points, yet the platform of principle is broad enough for each and all to stand upon to do battle in the name of a common country. We seek to discover that system of this power and the sword in the same hands, which was for the first time asserted by the late President in his celebrated protest, and which, with the short interval of some six months, has continued ever since. We war against that enormous power of patronage, which, permitted to sleep during all the time of our political history up to the last ten years, was then suddenly awakened, and by its influence has threatened to make the Executive Department supreme and dictatorial. We do battle in order to restore the Senate of the United States, the immediate representation of the State sovereignties, to the condition from which it was degraded by the expunging resolution, by which it was declared in substance to be incapable of guarding and protecting the Constitution and Laws, *even by a mere veto.* We seek to restore the reign of economy in the public expenditures, which have, of late years, so fearfully increased. These are among the great leading objects of the Whig party, which, being kept continually in view, entitle it to be denominated the great reform party, not in the name merely, but in verity and truth. It cannot be other than successful, if it shall ceaselessly worship at the shrine of principle, and shall regard men as the mere agents to consummate its objects. That these considerations will be sufficient to induce union and cordial co-operation, I will not permit myself to doubt; and that union and co-operation will inevitably lead to triumph, the signs of the times sufficiently indicate."

While upon this subject, it may not be out of place to introduce the views of Mr. Calhoun in reference to the revival of the term "Whig," by one of the parties of the country. In the speech of that gentleman in the Senate, on the 6th of May, 1834, on the President's Protest, he used the following language:

"I am mortified (said Mr. Calhoun) that in this country, boasting of its Anglo-Saxon descent, any one of respectable standing, much less the President of the United States, should be found to entertain principles leading to such monstrous results; and I can scarcely believe myself to be breathing the air of our country, and to be within the walls of this Senate Chamber, when I hear such doctrines vindicated. It is proof of the wonderful degeneration of the times—of a total loss of the true conception of constitutional liberty. But, in this degeneracy, I perceive the symptoms of regeneration. It is not my wish to touch on the party developments that have recently obtained, and which have been introduced in the debate on this occasion. I, however, cannot but remark, that the revival of the party names of the revolution, after they had so long slumbered, is not without a meaning—not without an indication of a return of those principles which lie at the foundation of our country.

"Gentlemen ought to reflect that the extensive and sudden revival of these names, could not be without some adequate cause. Names are not to be taken or given at pleasure. There must be something to cause their application to adhere. If I remember rightly, it was Augustus, in all the plenitude of his power, who said that he found it impossible to introduce a new word. What then, is that something? What is there in the meaning of Whig and Tory, and what in the character of the times, which has caused their sudden revival, as party designations, at this time? I take it, that the very essence of Toryism—that which constitutes a Tory—is to sustain prerogative against privilege—to support the Executive against the Legislative Department of the Government, and to lean to the side of Power against the side of Liberty; while the Whig is, in all these particulars, of the respective parties. Whig and Tory, the opposite, and the parallel runs through their application in all the variety of circumstances in which they have been applied, either in this country or Great Britain. Their sudden revival and application at this time, ought to admonish my old friends, who are now on the side of the Administration, that there is something in the times—something in the existing struggle between the parties, and in the principles and doctrines advocated by those in power, which has caused so sudden a revival, and such an extensive application of terms. I have not contributed to their introduction, nor am I desirous of seeing them applied—but I must say to those who are interested that they should not be, that nothing but their reversing their course can possibly prevent their application. They owe it to themselves—they owe it to the Chief Magistrate (whom they support) as the head of their party, that they should halt in their support of despotic and slavish doctrines which we hear daily advanced, before a return of the reviving spirit of liberty shall overwhelm them with those who are leading them to their ruin."

And in conclusion, we are happy to meet with the following spirited and true definition, from the Tennessee Telegraph:

"When did the name Whig, first make its appearance in Tennessee?" That question is often asked by the presses and orators of the Administration party. We heard it answered a few days since by Col. Gentry, the Whig candidate for Congress from this district. "The name Whig, said the speaker, made its appearance in Tennessee, when *power* first began to encroach on the rights of the people: It made its appearance in England when the Kingly power sought to destroy every vestige of human liberty! It made its appearance in the thirteen colonies when the British crown attempted to fasten cords of slavery on the people, and compel obedience to the dictation of a single man! Is the name a reproach? Then do all those patriots who have stood up for the rights of the people, in opposition to tyranny since the foundation of the world, bear the stain, for they were all Whigs. The name implies opposition to power, and that opposition was exercised in Tennessee, as soon as the enemies of political liberty endeavored to stretch their dominions so as to include her. I am a Whig, and I am proud of the name!"

PUBLIC LANDS.

Since making a few remarks in our last on the subject of the action of the two great parties of the present day in reference to the public domain, we have met with the following practical and common sense view of the subject, taken from an able and popular journal in the state of New York.

From the Albany State Journal.

The Public Domain.—This rich, splendid inheritance—this common property of the whole people—instead of being divided among the lawful heirs, is destined to be lavished and squandered by unfaithful and dishonest guardians. The public lands were intended after the payment of the National debt, to be divided among the States. But, unfortunately for the republic, a state of things exists which prevents this distribution of the public domain. Our rulers have discovered that these lands can be used to accomplish political objects. The patronage connected with the sale of public lands, has become, in the hands of a corrupt administration, fearfully potent. That power is exerted by Mr. Van Buren to its utmost. The new states are bribed with the money belonging to the old thirteen, in the support of the administration. Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri, &c. are overlaid with land officers, who, with their patronage, power and money, are enabled to subsidize the people.—These profligate registers and receivers whose accounts are allowed to go for years unsettled, in consideration of the services they render the party, finally wind up and run away as defaulters.

New York has a large interest in the public domain. Our share is worth from forty to fifty million of dollars. With this amount of money we could forward the improvements so much needed to develope our own resources, and to secure the trade of the vast and growing West. Were we now in possession of our share of public lands, the New York and the Lake Champlain and St. Lawrence rail-roads might be instantly constructed, without the aid of a dollar from other sources.

And why, it will be asked are we kept from our share of these lands? Why is Mr. Clay's land bill so perseveringly opposed by the friends of Mr. Van Buren?—There is but one reason for such a wanton disregard of our interests. The proceeds of these lands are required for political purposes. The lands are held by the general government as a corruption fund. The interests of the people are sacrificed to perpetuate the power of a profligate administration.

It is ever thus with Mr. Van Buren.—His interests are always in conflict with those of the people. He has ever been supported by a sacrifice of the common welfare. Unlike other public men, he never seeks to rise by means which benefit either the people or the country. On the contrary, his fortunes can only be advanced at the expense and upon the ruins of the community.

We ask the people of New York to reflect seriously upon this subject. It concerns us all. We are common heirs to this rich inheritance. We are kept out of it by unfaithful trustees. How long shall we tolerate this injustice? How long are we willing to be deprived of a fund which would fertilize, enrich, and exalt our state?

The Cost of Boarding a Week.—The expenses of President Van Buren at the Washington Hotel in this city, for six and a half days, was SIX HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIX DOLLARS. This bill was paid by the Corporation, out of the People's money. Nearly the whole of the expense of his visit here was paid out of the City Treasury. The Loco Foco Committee at the last accounts had raised only two hundred and fifty dollars, and this came out of the Office Holders. The old men of the country have refused to put their hands into their pockets.—*Express.*

Singular Accident.—A gentleman of our acquaintance, a day or two since, whilst undergoing the operation, had his throat most unmercifully gashed. The barber was seized with a violent spasm whilst shaving under the chin, and the sudden contraction of the muscles gave an impulse to the razor that came near finishing the victim. The throat was cut, "not from ear to ear," but half the length of the razor blade; and though the wound was of sufficient depth to occasion a profusion of blood, and not a little fright, yet no very serious injury was sustained.—*Philadelphia Star.*

A long sixty-eight pounder has just been received from the Cold Spring Foundry for the U. S. Steam Frigate Fulton, Capt. Perry. It is intended for experiments at Sandy Hook, (where the Fulton now is,) with Peixhan's shots—the same used at the destruction of the Castle of San Juan d'Ulua by Admiral Baudin.

Jno. M. Botts, Esq., of Richmond, (Va.) has sold his fine horse *Gohanna*, to John Buford, Esq. for $15,000.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

According to the custom house returns in the Treasury Department, recently published, the total value of exports during the year ending September 30th, 1838, was $113,717,404, being twenty seven millions less than during the year 1837, and seventy nine millions less than during the year 1836, the year of the great explosion that preceded the suspension of specie payments.

The falling off in the exports has not been so great. The total value of exports from the U. States during the last year, was $108,486,819, being nine millions less than in 1837, and twenty millions less than in 1836. The value of exports of domestic produce in 1836, was $96,033,816, in 1837, $93,554,414, and in 1838, $108,016,600.

Comparing the years 1838 and 1836, we find that the chief falling off in the imports was in the following articles:

	1836.	1838.
Cotton goods,	$17,876,087	$6,599,330
Woollen goods,	12,756,439	6,967,330
Silk goods,	10,806,171	5,813,328
Linen,	3,971,213	3,268,340
Iron and steel,	12,993,849	8,418,584
Sugar,	13,514,712	7,556,625
Tea,	5,242,811	3,487,156
Wine,	4,381,634	1,318,902

This table exhibits in a striking light the effects which expansions and contractions of the currency have on the import trade.

Our articles, molasses, seems not to have been affected by these changes in the currency. The value of that imported in 1836 was $4,077,313 and in 1838, $3,-333,283.

In the import of another article, viz. coffee, there was relatively speaking, but a small falling off. The total value in 1836 was $9,550,033, and in 1838 $7,-640,217.

Salt is the only commodity, or at least, the only commodity of any importance, the import of which increased. In 1836, the total value was $724,527. In 1838, it was $1,028,418.

In the exports the chief falling off was in cotton, tobacco, and rice. In some articles of export there was an increase, as will be seen by inspecting the following table:

	1836.	1838.
Cotton,	$71,884,925	$61,556,811
Tobacco,	10,666,649	7,339,829
Rice,	2,548,750	1,721,719
Flour,	8,579,699	8,668,250
Fish,	877,980	813,043
Furs,	653,942	636,915
Lumber,	2,869,691	3,116,986
Manufactures,	9,107,589	8,297,879

The export of cotton goods of domestic manufacture in 1836, was $8,758,733, against $2,261,473, in 1837, and $2,255,-734, in 1838. The chief exports of domestic cottons in 1838, were to the following countries:

China,	$332,097
British East Indies,	140,762
Dutch East Indies,	133,350
Manilla,	79,921
Peru,	97,713
Chili,	640,831
Argentine Republic,	194,354
Brazil,	534,416
Mexico,	597,349
Cuba,	157,071
Cape de Verd Islands,	64,355
Turkey, Levant, &c.	111,937

The following table exhibits the relative importance of our trade during the year 1838, with the following countries:

	Imports from	Exports to
Great Britain and dependencies,	$49,051,181	$58,942,229
France and dependencies,	18,097,149	14,232,413
Spain and dependencies,	15,971,594	7,681,966
Netherlands and dependencies,	2,436,164	3,772,206
China,	4,764,536	1,098,433
Mexico,	3,800,700	2,164,697
Texas,	165,718	1,247,880

With the same countries, omitting Texas, our trade was as follows in 1836.

	Imports from	Exports to
Great Britain and dependencies,	$36,029,915	$64,467,550
France and dependencies,	37,036,235	21,441,209
Spain and dependencies,	19,345,699	8,861,668
Netherlands and dependencies,	3,861,314	4,799,157
China,	7,324,816	1,191,264
Mexico,	5,615,819	6,041,635

In 1836 our imports from Great Britain were nearly thirty seven millions less than in 1838, and from France nineteen millions.

In 1836 the commercial balance, as exhibited by the custom house books, was nearly two millions in favor of Great Britain. In 1838 the balance is nearly ten millions in favor of the United States.

In 1836 the balance in favor of France was nearly sixteen millions. In 1838 it was less than two millions.

The following exhibits the total value of the imports and exports of the States which were most deeply engaged in the foreign trade during the year 1838:

	Imports into	Exports from
Massachusetts,	$13,300,925	$9,104,982
New York,	68,453,206	23,608,471
Pennsylvania,	2,360,731	3,477,351
Maryland,	5,701,860	4,324,575
Virginia,	577,149	3,986,228
South Carolina,	2,318,791	11,042,070
Georgia,	176,663	8,803,839
Alabama,	594,548	9,688,244
Louisiana,	9,496,808	31,502,248

In that memorable year 1836, the foreign trade of these States was as follows:

	Imports into	Exports from
Massachusetts,	$23,681,462	$10,389,346
New York,	118,353,416	28,920,638
Pennsylvania,	15,068,233	3,971,555
Maryland,	7,131,867	3,675,475
Virginia,	1,106,814	6,199,040
South Carolina,	2,831,361	13,684,376
Georgia,	573,222	10,722,200
Alabama,	651,618	11,184,166
Louisiana,	15,117,969	37,179,828

The various items here quoted abound in instruction to both the merchant and the statesman; but we have no time to make comments.—Ed.

Charlotte:

Thursday, August 15, 1839.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION
FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

☞ Our election for a Member to represent the 11th District in the next Congress, took place last Thursday. The day was fine and we are glad to say passed off without any disturbance. We have given below the result at each precinct in this county both for Congress and the School law. It is but justice to say that the law would have received a larger support if it had been properly understood and been in a different shape.

	Conner.	Edney.	School.	No School.
Charlotte,	219	288	314	51
Stewart's,	90	12	8	101
Dozier's,	36	9	37	4
Lakell's,	42	21	27	42
Harrisburg,	95	55	61	13
Dowse's,	122	69	46	71
Davidson's,	6	67	69	1
Hemphill's,	89	59	102	19
Phifer's,	50	47	36	44
Hart's,	105	90	34	79
Hill's,	20	44	61	2
Cox's Store,	17	106	100	7
Lawson's,	19	29	10	22
Wilson's,	105	19	21	82
McLeary's,	30	7	9	41
	1005	815	950	578

By comparing the vote of this year with the vote of 1835, it will be seen that a very considerable falling off has taken place in the Van Buren ranks. The Whig party in this county did not vote their strength, but there has been an increase in Lincoln and Cabarrus counties. The following is the vote:

	1839.		1835.	
	Conner.	Edney.	Conner.	Shipp.
Mecklenburg,	1005	815	1157	823
Lincoln,	1653	942	1750	737
Cabarrus,	381	747	478	414
	3039	2504	3375	1974
	2504		1974	
	535		1401	

In the result of the congressional election in this district, the Whigs have every cause of gratification. When we reflect that four years ago the Van Buren party succeeded by a majority of more than fourteen hundred votes—and that this majority has been sustained in all the elections for the legislature since that period—we cannot but regard this as a triumph. The candid Van Burens themselves regard it so—and the evidences of mortification which they exhibit could scarcely be greater if the Whig candidate had actually taken the seat. The canvass is now over. All persons can bear witness that we have conducted ourselves through it in a spirit of greatest moderation and forbearance. But we may now make the observation unquestionably true, that there was no comparison in the ability with which the canvass was conducted between Gen. Edney and his fortunate competitor. In the zeal and the talents which he has exhibited the general has gained honor to himself and deserves the gratitude of the Whigs. We believe no one could have done more for the advancement of the great cause in which we believe the safety of our political institutions is involved.

In the first district it is reported that Mr. Rayner (W.) has beaten Mr. Sawyer, (V. B.)

In the second district Mr. Bynum (V. B.) is re-elected by a majority of 300.

In the fourth district Mr. Shepherd (V. B.) is re-elected.

No returns from the fifth district, but Gen. McKay, (V. B.) is no doubt re-elected without much opposition.

In the sixth district it is reported that Mr. Hillyard has beaten Hawkins—both (V. B.)

In the seventh district we understand Mr. Doherty is re-elected.

In the eighth district Mr. Montgomery (V. B.) is re-elected.

	Montgomery.	Haywood.
Orange,	1313	1343
Wake,		150
Person,	269	
	1932	1493
	1493	
	439	

In the ninth district it is reported that Hill (V. B.) is elected over Shepherd (W.) by 47 majority.

In the tenth district it is reported that Mr. Fisher has beaten Mr. Henderson 108 votes.

No returns from the twelfth district, but presume Mr. Graham (W.) is re-elected as he had no opposition.

In the thirteenth district it is reported that Mr. Williams (W.) is re-elected but by a very small majority.

If these reported returns are true, which we fear is the case, our delegation in the next Congress will stand 7 V. B. to 6 Whigs. We shall give the votes in all the districts as soon as received.

☞ TENNESSEE.—We have returns from 29 counties in this state, which gives Cannon 21,797, Polk 21,707. In 1837 25 of these counties gave Cannon 22,864, Armstrong 15,244. Cannon has lost 2000 votes and Polk has gained over Armstrong 7620. The congressional election as far as heard from has resulted in the election of Carter and Williams, Whigs, and Mitchell, Turney and Blackwell, administration, being a Whig loss of 1!

☞ *School Law.*—We rejoice to find that the School Law is acceptable, to several counties.—Although the law may not be as perfect as it might have been, still we think the people should vote for it, for the simple reason that every thing must have a commencement. We have given below the vote as far as heard from:

	School.	No School.
Beaufort,	1042	50
Orange,	1357	455
Cabarrus,	603	370
Pitt,	597	370
Edgecomb,		1200

Nomination for Governor.

We invite the attention of our readers to the resolutions adopted by an adjourned meeting of the Whigs of Burke, holden at Morgantown, last week. It will be observed that our esteemed, gent and esteemed fellow townsman, William J. Alexander, Esq. is nominated as a suitable candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina. To us, the neighbours and friends of Mr. Alexander, this event cannot but be regarded with the highest satisfaction. To private virtues of the highest character he unites those qualities of mind and of public spirit which eminently fit him for that station. That he is more acceptable to the Whigs of Western Carolina than any individual who can be proposed we have no doubt. Long and extensively known in every county west of Guilford, his intercourse has given him a larger number of personal friends than has fallen to the lot of any other man. With his name the Whig banner will be triumphant. In Mecklenburg—the county which he has so much honored by his public course, he will beat stained with an earnestness bordering on enthusiasm—while Iredell, Wilkes, Burke, Rutherford and Rowan, with their overwhelming majorities, will eagerly respond to the sentiment. We are of those who say that there must be no division among the Whigs. We will sacrifice every private preference, for the great object of harmony. But we cannot but remark, if the wishes of the Whig party in a section of the state where they number ten thousand majority are consulted, the nomination will be universally accepted.

The adjourned meeting of the Whigs of Burke assembled at the Court House in Morganton on the 25th of July, agreeable to adjournment, when Col. Wm. Dickson resumed the Chair, and James Avery, Esq. acted as Secretary. After the object of the meeting was explained, Col. Peter Ballew offered the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That we approve of the proposition to hold a State Convention at Raleigh in November next, for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate for the Office of Governor.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint five delegates to represent this county in said Convention, which was unanimously adopted: Whereupon, the Chairman appointed A. F. Gaston, Joseph J. Erwin, W. W. Avery, Edward J. Erwin, and B. S. Gaither, Esqrs.

B. S. Gaither, Esq. after a few explanatory remarks submitted to the consideration of the meeting, the following resolution.

Resolved, That we will cordially support the nominee of said Convention, but that we respectfully present to the consideration of that body, the name of the Hon. Wm. J. Alexander of Mecklenburg, whose public worth, and private merit are extensively known in the State. A gentleman of high and chivalrous learning, handsome talents, extensive acquirements, devoted patriotism, and an unsullied reputation, under whose guardian care the interest and character of the State would be sustained in any crisis or under any contingency, which was received with great pleasure by the meeting, and passed unanimously.

On motion of E. J. Erwin, Esq.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Whig papers of this State.

The meeting then adjourned.

WM. DICKSON, Ch'm.

JAMES AVERY, Sec'ry.

☞ *Town Ordinance.*—We call the attention of our country friends to an Ordinance passed by the commissioners relative to persons hitching their horses on the side walks. They must be aware of the trouble and expense of keeping the streets in order when this is suffered besides the inconvenience to ladies and others passing, and also the danger to children.

☞ We are informed that there is growing on the plantation of L. H. Harris, Esq. in this county, a stalk of corn which measures fourteen feet eleven inches in height. There is two fine ears of corn on the stalk. If any one can beat this, let them show it.

☞ *First Cotton.*—Capt. Wm. Cook brought us last week a boll of cotton of this year's growth. He says there was others in his field.

☞ *The President's Political Tour.*—The following extract from a letter published in the Albany Argus, discloses what Crosswell took pains to conceal until the Reception was over:

[*Correspondence of the Albany Argus.*]

"NEW YORK, July 24, 1839.

"My dear Sir—I am truly glad to hear that you are so *well prepared for the Reception.* I trust it will pass off in all respects well. Thus far the State has done nobly, and *I feel persuaded that the manner in which the people have come out to do honor to the President, is an earnest of the support they will give his measures in the approaching elections.*"

Here is the distinct avowal that Mr. Van Buren is making a political campaign, and that the Pageants got up for him are expected to bear favourably upon the "APPROACHING ELECTIONS." And yet the hypocritical State Printer talks about the "discourteous illiberality" of Whigs in declining to act as a tail to their kite!

☞ The Baltimore Patriot states, that a gentleman recently from Texas, has presented the Maryland Academy of Science and Literature, with a living specimen of the horned toad. It is about five inches long, including the tail, of a brown color on the back, and white on the belly. They abound in the countries west of the Mississippi, as far south as Mexico.

☞ *Election for Governor.*—We intended to have given earlier the result of the election in this Brigade for Governor General, but in the hurry of our business it slipped our mind.—The vote stood as follows: Kings 268, Shaw 69, majority for Moore, 153.

☞ *The Vice Presidency.*—Senator Davis of Massachusetts, and Governor Seward of New York, are spoken of as among those from whom the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency may be named.

From the Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, JULY 13, 1839.

After a protracted silence, I resume my pen to give you the substance of a report which has for some days agitated our usual stoical community. A deep mystery has hitherto involved the fate of the *Hornet*, which was supposed to have foundered, years ago, in a gale; and every circumstance, however improbable, which related to her position, when last seen, has been ferreted out and narrated, with a degree of minuteness which evinces the deep feelings which, to this day, exists in relation to her fate. A new and startling light has been suddenly cast upon the mystery, by the offer of an individual to exhibit proofs that this ill-fated vessel outlived the gale, in which it was believed that she perished, and met her destruction from enemies more cruel than the elements. The name of the individual it would be obviously improper to publish until his story shall have assumed a more definite and authentic form, and the testimony, by which it is to be established, shall have been obtained. The amount of the disclosure made is that, after passing through the gale, in safety, her magazine was fired by conspirators, bribed to effect this diabolical purpose by the head of a foreign government, and that four hundred brave men were thus instantaneously hurried into eternity, in a moment of entire self-security, and while the interchange of congratulations for their preservation from the prey of wind and wave was yet unfinished. He who voluntarily comes forward to make this disclosure states that he was not himself present at the catastrophe; but that a friend was there; and for this friend he requires pardon in the establishment of the truth of his statement. He also asks for a pecuniary reward for himself. The evidence on which he proposes to establish the facts is the production of the ship's log-book up to the moment of the catastrophe and also of the private letters of the officers, with other testimony of a corroborative character. The subject is now before the Naval Board, and has led to frequent and long deliberation. But they will not be able to come to any conclusion, as to the conditions required by the informant. Indeed, they have no authority vested in them to make stipulations of a pecuniary nature. It is said that the President has been written to on the subject, and that the ulterior proceedings in the case will depend on his reply. The members of the Board are inclined to attach importance to the statement of this man, in consequence of some private communication which he had made concerning the motive to the instigation of this awful outrage, which motive they deem satisfactory and sufficient. For the sake of humanity and for the sake of our country, it is to be hoped that no effort will be spared to elucidate the whole of this affair; and, be the consequences what they may, to work retribution in those by whom this scheme was planned, and by whose influence it was carried into effect. *Fiat justitia, pereat mundus.*

OFFICE OF THE NEWS, }
ST. AUGUSTINE, E. F. Aug. 3, 10 o'clock, A. M. }

The War renewed!—The following treacherous account of the surprise of Col. Harney's command, reached here this morning by express. Col. Gates, commanding East of St. John's, has transmitted orders for immediate defence of the posts South.

ASS'T. AD'T. GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Army of the South. }

FORT BROOK, (E. F.) JULY 29.

SIR.—It becomes my painful duty to inform you of the assassination of the greater part of Lt. Col. Harney's detachment by the Indians, on the morning of the 23d inst. on the Coleoomhatchie river, where they had gone in accordance with the treaty at Fort King, to establish a trading house. The party consisted of about 28 men, armed with Colt's rifle; they were encamped on the river, but *unprotected by defences of any kind*, and it is said without sentinels. The Indians in large force made the attack before the dawn of day, and before reveille, and it is supposed that 13 of the men were killed, among whom was Major Dallam, and Mr. Morgan, sutlers. The remainder with Col. Harney, escaped; several of them severely wounded. It was a complete surprise.

The Commanding General therefore directs, that you instantly take measures to place the defences at Fort Mellon in the most complete state of repair, and be ready at all times to repel an attack, should one be made. No portion of your command will, in future, be suffered to leave the garrison, except under a strong escort. The detachment at Fort Maitland, will be immediately withdrawn.

Should Fort Mellon prove unhealthy, and the Surgeon recommend its abandonment, you are authorised to transfer the garrison, and reinforce some of the neighboring posts.

I am, sir, GEO. H. GRIFFIN,
Asst. Adjt. General.

Lieut. W. E. Hanson, Comr. of Fort Mellon.

OFFICE OF THE HERALD, }
ST. AUGUSTINE, Aug. 3. }

News has just come from Tampa, that Col. Harney, was attacked early in the morning of the 23d ult. at Coloosahatchie, of his command of 28 men, 13 and the two sutlers were killed, the remainder with the Col. escaped. This is the most treacherous act committed since the war commenced, and is illustrative of the intentions of the Indians, and bears out all the Herald has said since Macomb's orders were published.

The following is an extract of a letter received in this city from a gentleman residing in St. Augustine, dated Aug. 3.

"Time will only permit me at present to say, that we have just heard by mail from Tampa Bay, that the Post on the Coolooshatchee, under command of Col. Harney, was recently attacked by the Indans, who had "gone in under the treaty," and 15 out of 30 men killed. Col. Harney, himself narrowly escaped on board a vessel in the harbor. These are some of the fruits of this miserable and fraudulent treaty—and these too are the very Indians who accompanied Col. Harney from Tampa to fort King, to dupe the Commander in Chief of the United States Army. Surely the Government can no longer doubt the "good faith" and "peaceable intentions" of the Seminoles, the opinion of the people of "St. Augustine," and "Tallahassee," to the contrary notwithstanding."

From the Charles Gazette.

The following communication speaks for itself. Almost every man is interested in having the rogues arrested.

MURRELL MEN IN ANSON.

Two men, one driving a gray horse in a Carryall, the other riding a dark chesnut sorrel mare and leading a bright sorrel horse with flax mane and tail, have been passing through Anson County, during last week, telling as they went that they had six wagon loads of bacon just on behind. The one with the two horses stayed at my house Saturday night, the 20th inst.; he said his name was Young, and that he lived in Rowan county, N. C., he told me the same tale about the six loads of bacon just behind. Early Sunday morning, the Carryall man passed on towards Cheraw, and about ten o'clok returned going up. Young went out and had some conversation with him, then called for his horses and started in the direction of Cheraw, and said he was going there; but I understand that in an hour afterwards he was three miles upon the other end of the road, and in company with the Carryall man. Young endeavored to persuade off one of my negro boys with him, I understand he also tried three or four in the neighborhood, and a very valuable fellow of William Ratliff's has been actually missing ever since Sunday, the day which they passed through that neighborhood. They no doubt have Ratliff's negro; nor can they be heard from or traced in any direction since. I think the public should be put upon their guard against such villians.

JNO. GRADY, Jr.

Bordeaux, N. C. July 25, 1839.

[The same chaps paid a visit to our town and took in some of our citizens. Young engaged a carriage for $700 and was to be back in a few days to pay the difference in a watch trade, but he has been among the missing ever since.]

Lamentable Accident.—During the election at Pactolus, Pitt county, in the third District, on 26th ultimo, a turbulent man drew a knife and rushed towards a peaceable and respectable gentleman of that place against whom he entertained ill will. The latter presented a pistol, in self-defence, which intimidated the bully with the knife, and he withdrew. The gentleman, thus rescued from a violent death, by his presence of mind and commendable firmness was in the act of letting down the hammer of the pistol, it slipped from under his thumb, the cap exploded, and the ball entered the throat of Mr. Cherry, a highly esteemed citizen, and inflicted a wound which soon afterwards proved mortal.—*Newbern Spectator.*

☞ Mr. Van Buren says none but the *interested* are opposed to the Sub-Treasury scheme. This may be true. Those who have an *interest* in the safe and honest administration of the affairs of the country, are opposed to placing its treasure in the hands of the President—and those who have nothing, are anxious that the scheme may be adopted, because by possibility they may obtain an *interest*, in the same way that thousands of the "public plunderers" spoken of by Mr. Calhoun have done before them. "With money I get partizans, and with partizans I get money," is the maxim.—*Richmond Whig.*

British Trade.—It will be seen by an advertisement in this paper, that an effort is to be made for the revival of the ancient trade between Wilmington and England. Why should we not have it? years ago a direct trade was carried on, from and to Wilmington, Liverpool, Hull and Bristol, profitable to those engaged in it, honorable to the Town. In seconding the proposed undertaking, we doubt not, the merchants here and in the Interior, will find their interests truly subserved.—*Wil. Chron.*

New Project.—Mr. Amasa Walker, of Boston, is now traversing Illinois for the purpose of ascertaining the feasibility of constructing a rail road from Boston to the Mississippi River. He addressed a public meeting at Alton, Illinois, on the subject, and stated that the whole distance from Boston to St. Louis is only 1500 miles, and might be traversed by cars in five days.—*Richmond Whig.*

The New York Star of Saturday evening last says that "Colonel Bingaman and Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, (Whigs,) will, without doubt, be elected to Congress for the ensuing session." We shall be glad to find that the Star prophecies truly, though our information does not justify the confidence which is here expressed of the success of the Whig ticket. It is supposed, however, that Mr. Prentiss and Mr. Walker being brought before the People as competitors for the Senate will have, to some extent, a favorable effect upon the election for Representatives.

A lot of 243 Morus Multicaulis trees was lately sold in this town for one dollar each, to be delivered in November. They are from cuttings planted last spring, and now average from three to four feet in height. They were produced from four trees purchased fifteen months ago for one dollar. The grower still retains these four trees, which will probably yield three or four hundred buds each next winter.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

There are 22 counties, 87 post towns, 1 city and 1 borough in the U. States bearing the name of Washington.

Wicked and Blasphemous.—At the celebration of the Fourth of July at Chester, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, the following toast was drunk:—"By Wallace C. Lytle. Martain Van Buren, the little magician that spreads his republican magic over the face of the nation, and causes abundant harvests to come forth to cheer the husbandmen, and feed the needy."

Gen. Scott arrived at Chicago on the 9th instant in the steamboat Illinois. We learn from the Chicago American that he is bound for Fort Winnebago, with a view to quell the hostile spirit manifested by the Indians.

Spots on the Sun's Disc.—It is stated in the Franklin (Ohio) Republican, that there are three clusters of spots now traversing the left side of the sun, two of which are particularly large. The whole may be seen with any kind of pocket telescope or spy-glass, the eye being protected with a piece of black glass. To this cause may be attributed, it is presumed, the unusual coolness of the season.

The leading ministerial paper of Paris, the *Journal des Debats*, recommends the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas by France, and presents a lively view of the prospects of the new Republic. It is intimated that the Government has sent a Commissioner to study the resources and chances of prosperity of the country.

They have a negro so black in Tennessee, that they are obliged to light a candle in the middle of the day to see him.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

A protracted Meeting will be held, commencing on Friday next, the 16th inst. at the Baptist Church in Charlotte for several days.

Aug. 14, 1839.

The Presbytery of Concord will meet in Salisbury on the 2d Wednesday in Sept. at 11 o'clock A. M.

P. S. Editors in Salisbury are requested to insert the above in their papers.

Town Ordinance.

BE it ordained by the Commissioners of the Town of Charlotte, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to ride, lead, drive, tie or fasten his, her or their horse, mule or any other animal on the side walks of the Town of Charlotte, under a penalty of One Dollar for each and every offence, to be sued for and collected by warrant before any Justice of the Peace in, and for the County of Mecklenburg.

By order of the Board.

A. GRAHAM, *Chairman.*

THE CAUSE OF BILIOUS COMPLAINTS AND A MODE OF CURE.—A well regulated and proportionate quantity of bile upon the stomach is always requisite for the promotion of sound health—it stimulates digestion, and keeps the intestinal canal free from all obstructions. On the inferior surface of the liver is a peculiar bladder, in which the bile is first preserved, being formed by the liver from the blood. Thence it passes into the stomach and intestines, and regulates the indigestion. Thus we see when there is a deficiency of bile, the body is constantly costive. On the other hand, an overabundance of bile, causes frequent nausea in the stomach; and often promotes very severe attacks of disease, which sometimes end in death.

Fevers are always preceded by symptoms of a disordered stomach; as are also scrofulous disorders, and all sympathetic functional, organic or febrile diseases. From the same cause, the natural and healthy action of the heart, and the whole vascular system is impaired and reduced below its natural standard; as exhibited in palpitations languid pulse, torpors of the limbs, syncope, an even death itself, in consequence of an overabundance of a peculiar substance to the digestive organs.

The approach of bilious diseases is at all times attended by decided symptoms of an existing diseased state of the stomach and bowels; i. e. with those signs which are known to point out their contents to be of a morbid irritating nature; but whenever the alimentary canal happens to be loaded with irritating matter, some derangement of the healthy operation, either of the general system, or of some particular organ of the body is the certain result; and when this state happens to be united with any other symptoms of disease, its effects are always thereby much aggravated. The progress of organic obstruction is often so rapid as scarcely to admit of time for the application of such aid as is to be offered by art, yet, in general, the premonitory symptoms of gastric load are perceptible for a day or two previous to the feverish paroxism, a period when the most efficacious assistance may be given, by unloading the stomach and alimentary canal of its irritating contents and thus reducing the susceptibility of disease.

MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES, should always be taken in the early stages of bilious complaints; and if persevered in strictly according to the directions, will positively effect a cure.

The mineral medicines often prescribed in these diseases, although they may effect a temporary cure, at the same time create an unhealthy state of the blood, and consequently tend to promote a return of the very disease which they are employed to cure. It is then by the use of purgatives, exclusively formed of vegetable compounds, which, possessing within themselves no deleterious agencies, which decomposition, combination, or alteration can develope or bring into action; and therefore capable of producing no effect, save that which is desired—that a safe remedy is found.

The LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS have proved to be the most happy in their effects in cases of bilious diseases, of any purely vegetable preparation ever offered to the public. If the stomach is foul, they cleanse it by exciting it to throw off its contents; if not, they pass to the duodenum without exciting vomiting or nausea in the stomach; stimulating the neighboring viscera, as the liver and pancras, so as to produce a more copious flow of their secretions into the intestines; stimulating the exhalent capillaries, terminating in the inner coat, which an increased flow of the useless particles of the body, foreign matters, or retained secretions, are completely discharged.

For sale wholesale and retail by the proprietor, WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway—to whom all letters relative to the Medicines or orders must be directed.

☞ The Good Samaritan, explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, may be had gratis at the office 375 Broadway.

Sheriff Deeds for Sale.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, at the last Term of the County Court, on the Estate of William W. Long, dec'd., all persons indebted to said Estate, by Note, Book Account, or otherwise, are hereby notified that unless they make settlement during the Term of our next Superior Court, suit will be brought without respect to persons. Also all persons having claims against said Estate are requested to present them, immediately, or this notice will be plead in bar.

☞ A Sale of the property of the said William W. Long, dec'd. will take place on the 3d day of September next, at his late residence in the Town of Charlotte, consisting of

Two very fine Blooded Mares, Cattle, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Library of Books, &c. &c.

Terms made known on day of sale.

B. C. OWENS, *Adm'r.*

Aug. 6, 1839. 446

Wanted,

2 JOURNEYMEN CABINET MAKERS. None need apply but good workmen of steady and industrious habits.

J. P. PRITCHARD.

Charlotte, Aug. 9, 1839. 449*tf*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1839.

William Cook } Attachment.
vs.
The Heirs at Law of John Allen, jun. dec'd. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Cook and Sarah his wife, William Allen, Thos. Allen, Josiah Allen, Margaret Cook, Josiah Wilson and Mary his wife, Eli Morrow and Mary his wife, and the heirs at law of John Allen, jun. dec'd. are not inhabitants of this State. *Ordered, therefore,* that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the above named heirs at law of John Allen, jun. appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in October next, and plead, answer or demur, judgment by default will be entered against them.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday in July, 1839.

B. OATES, *C. C. C.*

Price adv. $5]. 446

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1839.

Saml. A. Davis, admr. of Walter Davis, } Attachment.
vs.
Andrew L. Davis. }

Levied on a tract of Land, lying on the waters of M'Alpin's Creek, adjoining the lands of Jos. H. Davis, John H. Hood and others—also on defendant's interest in a Negro Man named Solomon, in the possession of Mary Davis.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered, therefore,* that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Mecklenburg at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in October next, and plead, answer, or demur, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in July, 1839.

B. OATES *C. C. C.*

Price adv. 5]. 446

300 DOLLARS REWARD.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber, living in Anson county, on the 21st inst., a stout likely negro boy named *SAM*, about 20 years of age, dark complexion and has a scar on his forehead and one on one of his shoulders caused by a burn, he has a pleasing countenance when spoken to and keeps his eyes half shut—he has been but little from home and is not very bright or polite and has a strong coarse voice, he had on a brown cattinet coat, white flax pantaloons and spotted vest, nearly white, black hat with a very narrow brim. It is believed from some suspicious persons passing through Anson about that time, that the said negro has been stolen or enticed off. The persons suspected travelled in a small carryall painted yellow with one horse, and one of the persons riding another and sometimes leading a third and sometimes running loose—one of the horses was an iron grey with a blazed face, also a dark chesnut sorrel mare, the other a pale sorrel horse, blazed face and white hind legs, a very fine animal. These persons stated that they were going to Cheraw to sell Bacon and Flour, they then changed their course and went towards Fayetteville, stating that these articles were so low in Cheraw they were going to Fayetteville for a better market, they again changed and went in the direction of Salisbury. It is suspected that these persons crossed Haley's Ferry on Pee Dee after night as it was late when they went in that direction, as they stopped at a house late to buy corn, and the boy, who was at this house stated to the negroes that as he was going to Covington's plantation he wanted to cross the Ferry at the same time they did—and from the statement of the ferryman they must have put themselves across during the night—since which time the boy has not been heard of. It is expected they will also for the South or West. The above reward will be paid for the two men, or $100 for either of them, if taken with the negro in their possession so as to lead to their conviction, or $100 for the negro boy if taken up and secured in any jail so that I can get him.

WILLIAM RATLIFF.

July 26, 1839. 446

BOOK-BINDING.

THE subscriber grateful for the encouragement he has heretofore received, informs the public that he has again commenced the above business at his house a few doors South East of the Mint where he will at all times be found, ready and willing to do work at short notice and moderate prices for Cash. Persons wishing to avail themselves of this notice will do well to bring in their work as soon as they conveniently can, as it is his wish to leave the section of country, as soon as there is a possibility of so doing.

WM. HUNTER.

August 1, 1839. 446

Wanted,

1 or 2 Apprentices to the Tailoring Business. None need apply but boys that have been well raised and of steady habits.

ALEXANDER & JAMISON.

July 29, 1839. 446

TAILORING BUSINESS

At Bellefair, S. C.

The Subscriber

RETURNS his most grateful thanks to his friends and the public for the past favours since he has been at the above place, and most earnestly solicits a continuance of their patronage towards him. His best efforts will be used to give satisfaction to all those who have heretofore and will hereafter favour him with their custom.

☞ WORK will be done in a workmanlike manner, at the shortest notice and on as cheap and accommodating terms as any Shop in the State.

☞ GOOD FITS will always be warranted.

☞ Cutting of all kinds done at the shortest notice, on application to him at the Shop formerly occupied by Miss L. Davis, Milliner.

WM. P. BENSON.

July 24, 1839. 446

SILK WORM EGGS for Sale, of the Two crop white, warranted genuine of this years production. $1 per thousand or $90 per oz.

THOMAS TROTTER.

July 22, 1839. 446*tf*

Wanted,

5 or 6 NEGRO MEN, for which liberal wages will be given. Enquire at this Office.

July 1, 1839. 457*tf*

MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THE UNIVERSAL ESTIMATION in which the celebrated *Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters*, are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the increasing demand for them in every State and section of the Union and by the voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and incalculable good among his afflicted fellow creatures, than from interested considerations, that the proprietor of these pre-eminently successful medicines is desirous of keeping them constantly before the public eye. The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some person will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general health; for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain. The proprietor has never known nor been informed of any instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic diseases, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous and bilious head-ache, costiveness piles general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, salt rheum, and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed of the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febride action and feculent obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed-time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy, if taken in proportionable quantity; and persons retiring to bed with inflammatory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness, that the fierce enemy has been overthrown and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral turgescence, though long established, and visceral inflammations, however critical, will yield—the former to small and the latter to large doses of the *Life Pills*; and so also hysterical affections, hypocondriacism, restlessness, and very many other varieties of the Neurotical class of diseases, yield to the efficacy of the *Phœnix Bitters*. Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at 367 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection.

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's 'Good Samaritan,' a copy of which accompanies the medicines; a copy can also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 367 Broadway.

All *post paid* letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WM. B. MOFFAT, 367 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

The above medicines are for sale in Charlotte by

T. J. HOLTON, *Agent.*

☞ *A fresh supply just Received.*

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, at the last Term of the County Court, on the Estate of Joseph McConnaughey, dec'd. all persons indebted to said Estate by Note, Book Account, or Receipt for the Collection of Taxes, are hereby notified that unless they make settlement during the Term of our next Superior Court, suit will be brought without respect to persons. Also all persons having claims against said Estate are requested to present them for payment immediately, or this notice will be plead in bar.

☞ A Sale of the property of the said Joseph McConnaughey, dec'd. will take place on the 20th day of August next, at his late residence in the Town of Charlotte, consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Library of Books, &c. &c.

Terms made known on day of sale.

P. C. CALDWELL, *Adm'r.*

July 30, 1839. 446

☞ GROCERIES. ☜

THE undersigned having removed to No. 23, Pearl Street, take this method of returning their grateful acknowledgements to their friends for the liberal patronage hitherto bestowed, and to solicit a continuance of the same. They have now in store, and will continue to keep at all times, an extensive and well selected stock of

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Liquors, Bagging, Twine, Bale-Rope, &c.

And as one of the owners will remain in the city during the summer, we promise strict attention to all the commands of our patrons.

FARRAR & HAYES.

Charleston, July 12th, 1839. 446

☞ William L. Mitchell,

NEXT door to Capt. Pritchard's Cabinet Establishment, has on hand 5 or 6 handsomely finished Carryall's of various patterns. Also a 2 Wheeled Buggy and second hand Gig, any of which he will sell on *fair* terms for Cash or on *short time*. Gentlemen wanting convenient vehicles for family use, will please call and see the above.

☞ REPAIRING done at short notice.

July 15, 1839. 455*tf*

THOS. SANDFORD,

Commission & Forwarding MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refers to Messrs.

E. L. & W. Winslow,	P. W. Wilkings,
John Husk & Son,	C. J. Orrell,
Yarbrough & Ray,	Joseph Baker,
C. T. Haigh,	Curtis & Myrover,

June 12. 446 *Fayetteville.*

Medical Notice.

DOCTORS STEPHEN FOX and his son CHARLES J. FOX having associated themselves in the

Practice of Medicine,

offer their services to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country. The former may be found at his residence, 1½ miles from Charlotte, and the latter at his shop in the village, formerly occupied as a law office by the late Franklin L. Smith, Esq.

June 17, 1839. 435*tf*

N. B. All those indebted to the subscriber, by Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment. STEN. FOX.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL.

Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, June 12, 1839. 435*tf*

Refer to

J. J. BLACKWOOD, Esq.,
Capt. WILLIAM COOK,
Capt. WILL. H. NEAL.

P. S. All other kind of Commission or other business will have due attention. C. J. O.

NOTICE.

PERSONS are cautioned against employing any of my hands. Those who do so may rest assured that I will put the law in force against them.

JOHN PENMAN.

July 5, 1839. 438*tf*

WILLIAMS & BOYD have just received a supply of the **MATCHLESS SANATIVE.**—All those afflicted with **Consumption, Coughs, and Palpitation of the Heart, Diseased Lungs, &c.,** will call and supply themselves—price **$2.50** a phial—Cash only.

April 9, 1839. 443*tf*

Important Information

To those suffering with Cholera Morbus, Diarhœa Summer Complaints, Colics, Cramps & Spasms.

THE utility of R. S. BERNARD'S *Remedy for Cholera* has ceased to be a problem. Experience, the only sure foundation of Medicinal, as on all other kinds of knowledge, has effectually established what the judicious composition of the Remedy, its admirable adaptation to the various indications which occur in the course of those diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels, usually designated as Cholera complaints, led the Proprietor to anticipate from the first of all experience, however, that of men competent to discriminate accurately and to decide justly upon the effects of a medicine, must be the best; and with such in its favor, even the most fastidious in these matters, must lay aside there prejudices.

The indications of cure are—to tranquilize the stomach and bowels: to relieve the excessive puking and purging; to allay the increased irritability of the intestines, giving rise to increased peristaltic motion; to relieve that rheumatic state of the bowels which is often the attendant of chronic cases sometimes accompanied with inflammation and ulceration; to overcome the spasms; equalize the circulation, and restore warmth to the surface; remove congestion of the internal organs; and to relieve the morbid irritability of the brain and nervous system;—all of which has been effected by the use of *Bernard's Remedy for Cholera*: certificates of which have been given at various times of the efficacy in cases widely different in their origin and progress of each other.

☞ Look to the Certificates and directions which accompany each bottle, they are the best evidence that can be given. For sale by Williams & Boyd.

Salisbury Hotel.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING recently purchased the above Hotel from Thomas A. Slaughter, Esq. (formerly owned by Wm. H. Slaughter,) informs the Public that he intends carrying it on through his superintendent, Col. Edward Yarbrough, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any establishment of a similar character, in all "*Old Rip*," or in any other Southern State.

Gentlemen who are fond of good *Fare, Large Square, neat Beds*, and Stables well supplied with Grain and Provender of all kinds, conducted by a *superior Hostler*, are respectfully solicited to call; both by the Proprietor and Superintendent, no exertion is determined that no gentleman or lady shall leave the House dissatisfied.

WM. D. CRAWFORD, *Proprietor.*

April 24, 1839. 443*tf*

A CARD.

COL. YARBROUGH is *truly* anxious to see his *old friends* and former customers at the above Hotel, and pledges himself to spare no pains to render their situation, during their stay, pleasant and comfortable.

680 acres of Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the West, offers for Sale his Valuable Lands lying in the upper end of this County. The Lands are situated five miles South of Beaty's Ford on the road leading to Charlotte. The improvements are a comfortable dwelling with all necessary out buildings, and a good Saw Mill and Cotton Gin. About 150 Acres of the Land cleared and under cultivation. The above Lands were originally in three separate Tracts and can be divided to suit purchasers. The above Lands can be had at a reduced price by an early application to the subscriber.

SAMUEL LOWRIE.

April 23, 1839. 447*tf*

50,000 genuine Morus Multicaulis for Sale.

THE subscriber is now prepared to make contracts for the delivery of the valuable tree (for feeding the silk worm) in the fall. As there has been and still will be many frauds practised upon the prospecting, the subscriber warrants those now offered to be of the genuine kind, his original stock was obtained from Gideon B. Smith, of Baltimore, nine years ago and are a part of the tree that that gentleman has spoken often about in his writings, being the first ever brought to the United States. The tree has been growing in an exposed situation since first obtained, and being now acclimated is preferable to those lately introduced into the country. It will also be cultivated by myself the present year and every care will be taken to render the tree good, and every necessary instruction given to purchasers upon the cultivation of the same. As the Trees are in great demand and the season about to close for obtaining it this year, those wishing to purchase would do well to speak in time, and that there may be no disappointments a regular list will be kept and this advertisement discontinued so soon as the number above named is taken up. The subscriber will also make engagements for the delivery of SILK WORM EGGS of the most approved kinds now fed. The terms will be fed exclusively upon the Morus Multicaulis. All communications by mail, must be post paid, and all orders must be accompanied by cash.

J. P. PRITCHARD.

Feb. 20, 1839. 436*tf*

N. B. Persons are invited to call and see the tree while growing and judge *for* themselves.

COACH MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Mecklenburg county and the surrounding country, that they have associated themselves together under the firm of OVERMAN & CRITTENDEN, for the purpose of carrying on the

Coach Manufacturing Business

in all its various branches. Having by long experience acquired a competent knowledge of the above business, they hope by personal and assiduous attention to the same, to merit the patronage of the public. One of the subscribers has been engaged in one of the most approved Coach Factories at the North for the last fifteen years, and from his thorough knowledge of the business he feels justified in stating, that work made at this establishment shall not be surpassed, either for durability or style, by any finished in the Southern country.

For work done, there will be stated prices, from which their will be no deviation.

ORDERS from a distance will meet with prompt attention.

REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch.

CHARLES OVERMAN.
CARTER CRITTENDEN.

Feb. 19, 1839. 435*tf*

A NEW CARRIAGE SHOP.

THE subscriber being under the necessity of going into Business of his own, respect fully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has rented the Shop belonging to Miles Hill, where he is prepared to received all ORDERS for work in his line. His attention will be turned principally to

Yankee and Fancy WAGONS, BUGGIES and SULKIES.

Being one of Capt. Dwight's main hands in the above business for three years, he flatters himself that he can please any who may give him a call. He intends to use the very best of Oak Timber, which he considers much better than Ash for wagons. Gentlemen can call and be their own judges.

REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch, and on reasonable terms.

WILLIAM L. MITCHELL.

Jan. 30, 1839. 435*tf*

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

Wanted, January 1, &c.

THOMAS TROTTER

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he has purchased the entire interest of the estate of Taylor & Alexander, and invites those wishing

Glasses on Work,

in his line to give him a call. ☞ A first rate assortment of all kinds of Watch materials on hand.

Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for Goods at Cash Prices.

Mar. 26. 437*tf*

PETERS' PILLS

THE increasing and increasable popularity of these Pills, is another proof of the infallibility of the old adage, that "Truth is powerful and will prevail." Other pills are only puffed, but Dr. Peters' are purchased and praised and recommended until the demand for them has become almost universal.

Dr. Peters would impress this fact upon the public, that his pills are not a quack medicine, but a scientific compound of simples, which has been the result of many years intense application to a profession in which he was regularly bred, and hence it is as popular with the regular faculty as with the people at large.

One of the many peculiar virtues of the Vegetable Pills is, that while very powerful in their effects they are particularly mild and gentle in their action. Unlike the generality of medicines, their application is never attended with nausea or griping.

Peters' Vegetable Pills are now regarded by those who have had an opportunity to decide upon their merits, as an inestimable PUBLIC BLESSING.

Without an exception in age or country, no medicine has spread with such rapidity and given such universal satisfaction.

Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. No. 129 Liberty street, New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents.

A Catalogue of Reasons

For using Dr. Peters' Celebrated Vegetable Pills.

1. Because they are exceedingly popular, which proves them to be exceedingly good.

2. Because they are composed of simples which have the power to do good to an immense number of cases, without possessing the means to do injury in any.

3. Because they are not a quack medicine, but the scientific compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life.

4. Because they are not unpleasant to take, nor distressing to retain, while they are most effective to operate.

5. Because they are recommended as a standard medicine by the regular faculty.

6. Because by keeping the system in a natural state of action, they cure almost every disease which is incidental to the human frame.

7. Because they are cheap and portable, and will retain all their virtues in full vigor, in any climate, and for any length of time.

8. Because, notwithstanding their simplicity and usefulness, they are one of the speediest purgative medicines which has yet been discovered.

9. Because they are an unfailing remedy for procuring a good appetite.

10. Because in cases of opium or drunkenness, by their healthy influence on the excited state of the body, they have a most happy effect, in calming, and invigorating the mind.

11. Because they effect their cures without the usual attendance of other pills, sickness and griping.

12. Because as well as being an unrivalled purifier of the general system, they are a sovereign remedy for sick head-ache.

13. Because they differ from the majority of medicines, in the fact that the more they are known the more they are approved.

14. Because no their application creates no debility in the system, they may be taken without producing any hindrance to business or the usual pursuits of every day life.

15. Because when once introduced into a family, or a village, they almost immediately take the precedence of all other medicines in general complaints.

16. Because a number of the wonderful cures they have effected, can be substantiated without any undue means being resorted to, to procure invalid testimonies.

17. Because their composition is such, that they are equally applicable to the usual diseases of warm, cold, or temperate climates.

18. Because two, or three, are in general sufficient for a dose—so that, so is the case with the generality of patent medicines—the patient is not compelled to make a meal of them.

19. Because each individual pill is put up under the *immediate* superintendence of the *proprietor*, so that no mistake in the composition, or quantity can possibly occur through the carelessness of a less interested agent.

20. Because they purify the frame without debilitating the system.

21. Because, notwithstanding their immense popularity, no person has ever ventured to raise against them the breath of censure, which would not have been the case, if envy could have discovered in them a single flaw to cavil at.

22. Because—(and this fact is of the utmost importance—) ladies in a certain situation may take them, (not more than two or three at a time however) without in the slightest degree incurring the hazard of abortion. Were the virtues of Peters' inestimable pills, confined to this desirable end alone, it would give them a decided advantage over the medicines of all competitors, as in no cases is there more danger to be apprehended, or for which so few remedies have been discovered, as the one referred to.

23. Because while they are so efficient in their operations with adults they may at the same time be administered to children and even to infants, in small quantities, half a pill for instance, without the slightest danger.

24. Because their virtues are acknowledged to be an almost infallible remedy for Billious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Lowness of Spirits, Piles, Cholic, Heartburn, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched, or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a mild but effective medicine may be requisite.

In short the general voice of the community has decided that Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS, is one of the happiest discoveries of modern days and altogether unrivalled as a general soother of bodily afflictions.

☞ Be careful and enquire for *Peters' Vegetable Pills.* They are for sale in Charlotte, at the Store of Williams & Boyd.

August 31, 1838. 446